

WRITERS AT FRONT HAVE CHAPERONS

Old-Style War Correspondents
Have Passed Into the
Discard.

NOW HERDED TOGETHER.
AN OFFICER IN CHARGE

See But Small Bits of Action.
Americans Are Not Liked
by Upper Classes.

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BERLIN, April 25.—Newspaper correspondents do not go to war any more. They are taken to war. Most of their time they spend in sitting about such haunts of luxury as the Adlon at Berlin or the Savoy in London, waiting at the feet of the constituted authorities in refusing to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to mold public opinion. Any correspondent can speak at length on this topic. Then one day they get the order:

"The party leaves for the front at midnight."
Ungrateful correspondents call these personally conducted parties "Cook's Tours." The newspaper men are guarded, herded, one might almost say, every foot of the way by a very courteous and astoundingly competent officer. They are permitted to see certain things, and other things they are not permitted to see. Quarters are found for them and meals are rustled for them, when such a thing is possible. The unquestioned fact that they are a nuisance is almost concealed from them.

It may be treason to my profession to say it, but this is about the only possible way the press can be served nowadays. No man can see a battle line 150 miles long. At the best he can see but a mile or half a mile of it—an episode rather than a struggle. The story of the success or failure of a movement must be made up at headquarters by the staff, after they have received reports from all parts of the line. The old-style war correspondent is dead, dead as Julius Caesar. The new one goes out in an automobile and sees a few men shoot at each other and then returns and writes a bulky story about it.

"Report at the Friedrichstrasse station at midnight with your baggage," was the order we received. Take a sleeping bag and a fine tooth comb.

Dead Men All Around.
The series of incidents which follow are herein reported not because of their value, but because they show how war corresponding is done nowadays. Edward Lloyd, myself and myself were permitted to see quite as much of war's action as any other correspondents have been, perhaps. We broke a world's record by sending reports to our papers from the front by wireless from Berlin. We saw the back-drops against which a great tragedy was being enacted. We saw dead men and the frightful rattle of inanimate things that is created by battle. One day we were so nearly in the thick of things that gun-fire was all about us. Dead men littered our roadway

when we returned. And yet—we had seen but a little.
At Koenigsberg we crawled out of the train, stiff from our first night on the road. It is interesting, no doubt, to sit up all night long. But it gives one a heated feeling about the eyes. The waiting room at Koenigsberg was filled with soldiers. Outside the station a company was squatting by their stacked rifles. The men nodded in the frosty air. The officer who chaperoned us, ordered, "butter-bread-mit-wurst," that being the standard meal in all these war-torn places.

"Don't move about too much," he advised, as he left us. "You might be arrested."
So we silently regarded the soldiers of the English language, and nothing else, is almost a debit item here nowadays. Once during the night a man in the next compartment had called our officer out.

"You ought not to speak English," he had said reproachfully. "We hate the tongue."

New Jersey Man at Front.

Korshen was our next stop. The Russ had been driven out but a little time before. The blackened walls of the burned station, a substantial structure of brick and stone, told us this. When we got on the military train which we were to hold for a time a man wearing an unfamiliar band about his arm hailed us.

"Haven't I seen you in New York?" he asked.
He was an employee of the P. S. C. at Newark, N. J. An architect by profession, he was in Germany when the war broke out, on a vacation. He at once volunteered, and was put to the work of rebuilding after the fleeing Russ.

"It was my duty—but I like New Jersey better," said he.

We noted for the thousandth time here a fact which had become familiar to us. The American is not liked by the upper classes, either in Germany or England. The American is respected by both countries. But the smaller man is apt to be full of smiles when he meets an American. Perhaps he has relatives in America, often he has spent months or years there. Sometimes, possibly, he finds in America something he misses under his own form of government—a form which is an hundredfold more efficient than ours, but which might grow weary to the man who has had a taste of greater liberty.

War Now Grim Business.

Troop trains began to hammer by on the way to the front. In the earlier, careless days of the war these cars would be covered by cheerful legends to the effect that the inmates were on their way to St. Petersburg, or chalked caricatures of the czar and King George of England. There is none of that now. Four months ago the men sang happily and waved their hands out of the windows when they passed a station. That phase has passed. In England and France as well as in Germany, war is no longer a summer's outing. It has become an infernally grim business. But the soldiers seem quite content and serene.

More woe at Starlaek, where the Mazurian lakes began to stretch out, gray and shallow, at the left of the road. At 7 o'clock we reached Lotzen, from which place we are to ride to Luck on a military freight train. Nothing but martial law prevails hereabouts. The man who would ride on a train rides only by virtue of military business or a military pass. We saw an officer try to thrust by a sentry posted at one door of the waiting room. The sentry threw his rifle across the door.

"You are a fool!" said the officer angrily.
"You cannot enter without the proper pass," said the sentry.

Discipline Maintained.

He meant business, that sentry. It is all very well to talk of the manner in which German officers treat German private. I haven't seen as yet any example of anything of the sort, but I have seen plenty of examples of the discipline that counts. In Berlin a few days ago a general officer rode to a restaurant in his military car, driven by a soldier chauffeur. On his departure he met a party of friends on their way home. He asked them to enter his automobile.

"I beg pardon, sir," said the chauffeur.



On Many A Desk

broods the blighting shadow of the coffee pot.

Many men and women with bright prospects find themselves handicapped by the reactionary effects of coffee with its subtle, habit-forming drug, caffeine.

Dull headaches, billiousness, heart-flutter, nervousness, sleeplessness—these are some of the signs of caffeine poisoning that puts a crimp in efficiency, and spells suffering and often failure for thousands of coffee drinkers.

There's a simple, easy way out—quit coffee and use the pure food-drink

POSTUM

This delicious beverage, made from prime wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, contains only the rich cereal nourishment—no caffeine—no harmful substance whatever.

Postum comes in two forms: POSTUM CEREAL—the original form—has to be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages; INSTANT POSTUM—soluble—made instantly in a cup with hot water, adding cream and sugar to taste, 30c and 50c tins. Made according to directions, both kinds are equally delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM
—sold by Grocers everywhere.

GERMAN TRENCH DIRECTLY ON THE SHORE OF THE AISNE.



feur, "women are not permitted in the trench." There was no further question. This same general officer enjoyed a glass of wine with his dinner in the same restaurant. At the end of the dinner the most directed cognac he served to all. Every one received a glass of brandy, except the general officer.

"There is an order," said the waiter. "Distilled drink is not to be served to any soldier in Berlin."

The general officer went without his cognac. Discipline is discipline in Germany.

Girl Scouts.

Troop No. 1 gave a successful bazaar last week at the home of the assistant captain, Mrs. P. P. Wilcox. The money raised is to go toward the expense of a summer camp bungalow to be called "Sunflower Lodge." Elizabeth Gattin, Martha Dunham, Eleanor Putzki, Ruth Coleman and Lieut. Dorothy Putzki gave an exhibition of first-aid work for the Safety First Society Friday night. Martha Boyle has made six baby dresses to be sent to the Belgian babies. This troop has been sewing for the Red Cross at the regular meetings all during the winter.

The Girl Scouts have become so popular in Patuxent that a new troop has just been organized, which is to be known as Troop No. 21, Narcissus Patrol, with the following members: Jessica Adams, Beth Lee, Mrs. Gertrude M. Craig is captain. The girls are studying for the tenderfoot examination.

Troop No. 1 of Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts of Peck Chapel presented a delightful play Friday night called "Cabbage Hill School" and "Fooling Father." With music and recitations the evening was most entertaining, and a substantial sum was realized for the camping trips of both troops this summer.

The last two meetings of Girl Scouts of Peck Chapel were held at the home of the captain, Mrs. Minnie Brooke. Miss Petro, who is lieutenant, is a trained nurse, and the girls are interested in the first-aid work she teaches them. Miss Walker, the principal of the school, was present at the first meeting, and was very much interested in helping the girls with their examinations. It is hoped to have two patrols formed before the next rally, the last Saturday in May.

WAR OFFICE EXPANDS.

Temporary Buildings Erected in St. James' Park for Office Force.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, April 25.—Along the peaceful green slopes of St. James' Park, which marks the center of fashionable life in London, there have sprung up almost overnight a host of temporary buildings, to be used as an emergency extension of the war office. They will house a staff of a thousand clerks representing the accounting department.

So rapidly has the work of this section of the government grown that the huge war building in Whitehall is badly overcrowded. Early in the war extra stores were built up on the roof to house part of the emergency staff.

The new buildings in the park are not jerry-built, although they have the appearance of mere shacks. They are solidly constructed, with foundations of brick four feet high, concrete floors, and walls of carefully selected timber, asbestos lined. The buildings are only temporary, of course, but provision was made, when they were planned, for a war that might last years.

Lifting Burden From the Censor.

LONDON, April 25.—In order to relieve the hard-worked censor, soldiers writing home letters from the front are now being put on their honor as to the contents of their letters. A special envelope has been issued to the troops in the fighting line for this purpose. It is green in color and headed "On active service." On the flap is this declaration: "I certify on my honor that the contents of this letter refer to nothing but private and family matters."

Queer Uniforms for Turks.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
ROME, April 8.—An Italian merchant who has shops in Damascus, Jaffa, Beirut and Jerusalem has returned here because his entire stocks have been requisitioned by the Turkish government to make uniforms for soldiers. Flowered or striped calico and patterns of the most conspicuous form and color are used in the war extra stores. The Turks being short of proper materials.

"Silent" Smith's Widow Weds.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Word has been received here of the marriage in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., of Mrs. James Henry Smith, widow of "Silent" Smith, long a familiar figure in Wall street to Jean H. E. Cyr of this city. Mrs. Smith was Miss Annie M. Armstrong, widely known in Baltimore society, and a sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Her first husband was William Rhinelandier Stewart, who she divorced afterward, marrying Mr. Smith. Mr. St. Cyr was a widower.

GERMANS JUSTIFY THEIR USE OF BOMBS OF POISONOUS GAS

LONDON, April 26.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following special article concerning the German successes near Ypres, as printed by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"It is, indeed, possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy to remain in their trenches or artillery positions, and it is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted no doubt to exist that, as a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the British and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side would employ gas bombs, or whatever one may call them."

"The German army command, moreover, referred to the fact that from German chemistry considerably more effective substances might be expected, and our army command was right."

PARIS, April 26.—Military writers are discussing the use of asphyxiating bombs, the Figaro quoting the German general, Friedrich von Bernhardi, as having advocated their use. Since the contents of these bombs have become known, it is urged that preventive measures be taken as well as reprisals against the enemy.

War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, April 26, by wireless to Sarville, N. Y.:
The Germans hold Lazerna, on the west bank of the canal, which the French pretend to have reconquered. Also on the east of the canal the conquered terrain remains in the possession of the Germans. The number of cannon taken by the Germans rose to forty-five, including four English guns.

Northwest of Zonnebeke the German attacks continue. More than 1,000 Canadians were taken prisoner. The total number of prisoners rose to 5,000. They include Senegalese negroes, English, Turks, Hindus, French, Canadians, zouaves and Algerians. In the Champagne region, north of Beaumont, two French night attacks were repulsed.

On the Meuse heights the German attacks progressed along several mountain ridges until the height to the west of Les Eparges was taken by storm. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. Several machine guns also were captured.

In the Ailly forest the enemy's advances failed.

In the Vosges the Germans took back Hartmannsweilerkopf. In this engagement officers and 749 French soldiers were made prisoners and six machine throwers and four machine guns were captured.

Northwest of Ciechanow feasible Russian night attacks were repulsed, and the situation on the east front remains unchanged.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, April 26, via London, 2:40 p.m.:
In Belgium two German attacks moving out from Pashendaels and from the Colonne, reported yesterday by British troops. The enemy thereupon bombarded Ypres with violence. Our activities are being continued along the Yser canal.

At Notre Dame de Lorette we repulsed a German attack.

On the heights of the Meuse the fighting is developing. The attack on the Colonne, reported yesterday, was checked by our counter attack and the enemy driven back. He subsequently made another attack farther to the east in the direction of St. Remi, evidently striving to recapture Les Eparges.

A violent attack, preceded by a fierce bombardment, took place shortly after this movement on the eastern slopes of the position at Les Eparges, but the German attack resulted in failure.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, April 25, via London, April 26:
On the Carpathian front, in the Orava valley, near Koziova, we have gained a new success. After a sap attack, executed with the greatest doggedness, our troops yesterday stormed the height of Osty, to the south of Koziova. Simultaneously the Austro-German troops succeeded in gaining ground on and to the south of road 622, which the Russians had captured.

With the capture of Osty height and Zwinn ridge, which was taken at the cost of the position at Les Eparges, the Russian positions which had been stubbornly defended for months are now accomplished.

There have been local artillery engagements in the Carpathian front. In Galicia and Poland it is generally quiet.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 25, via London, April 26:
During the night of April 24-25 German forces aggregating from two companies to one battalion made several attempts to attack our advanced positions between Kalywa and Lidnow (in Russian Poland). All the attacks were easily repulsed by our fire. After one of the repulses the enemy fled in disorder.

Our Iza Morozet aircraft the morning of the 24th successfully attacked the German positions at Neidenburg (East Prussia), where their bombs caused a number of fires and destroyed a portion of the railway line.

In the Carpathians the enemy recently has been increasing in volume his artillery fire on the whole front. He has apparently brought up fresh units of heavy artillery. During the

German Fleet Is Ready
to Meet British Navy

LONDON, April 26.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that leading German papers, including the Tages Zeitung and Vossische Zeitung, declare that the German fleet is now willing to accept battle in the North sea. The entire fleet, the papers declare, has several times cruised over the North sea vainly seeking the British fleet.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Norwegian steamer Fœrdin met the German fleet last Sunday off Heligoland. The German commander said to the captain of the Fœrdin that the German fleet had one desire only, namely, to engage the British fleet, and he hoped the British fleet might be found.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD DIES.
Son of the Late Secretary of State Was Eighty-Four Years Old.

MONTROSE, N. Y., April 26.—Frederick W. Seward, assistant secretary of state and son of President Lincoln, John A. Seward, and son of William H. Seward, the late Secretary of State, died yesterday in his eighty-fifth year. He leaves his wife, Anna M. Seward, and one brother, Gen. William H. Seward of Auburn.

He was at his father's bedside when Payne, one of Booth's accomplices, pretending to be a messenger with medicine for Secretary Seward, suddenly drew a navy revolver and beat back Frederick Seward into unconsciousness. Then, dashing into the sick room, Payne slashed Secretary Seward many times. Both Swards eventually recovered. Later Payne was captured and executed with others involved in the plot.

Argo News Makes Appearance.

Argo News, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and particularly those of Argo Lodge, No. 41, of this city, has just made its appearance. The publication is produced by a staff composed of Rabbi A. Simon, editor-in-chief; Sol Herzog, editor, and A. Brand, business manager. The editorial office is at 502 5th street.

**Explorer Discovers
CITY OF ETZINA RUINS**

Sir Aurel Stein Follows Ancient Wall for 250 Miles to Marco Polo's Place.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, April 10.—Marco Polo's city of Etzina, where in ancient times travelers bound for the old Mongolian capital of Karakorum used to obtain food for the forty-day trip across the desert, has been discovered and examined by Sir Aurel Stein, whose account of explorations in central Asia has just been received by the Royal Geographical Society.

Sir Aurel began his trip in April of last year, and his report is dated November 22, from Turfan, at the eastern foot of the Tian Shan mountains. His party started from Tunhuang and followed for 250 miles an ancient wall which he had previously discovered.

The wall, with its watch towers, forts and military stations, was so well preserved, even what must have been in ancient times a sterile desert. Its construction was remarkably modern. The material, being made of fascines of reeds or brushwood with layers of clay or gravel in between, was so well adapted to withstand the slow grinding but relentless erosion of the winds. Here the Chinese soldiers kept guard during the first century before and after Christ. The works show a high degree of engineering skill.

In ancient times this country was irrigated, as the remains of ditches proved. Many household implements were found in the ruins of the forts.

Khara-Khoto, Marco Polo's city of Etzina, yielded a large quantity of relics such as Buddhist manuscripts, prints, stucco reliefs and frescoes, coins and ornaments. The town is now largely in ruins.

Bishop Shahan Confirms Children.
Twenty-six children were confirmed yesterday afternoon at the Holy Cross Academy by Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, assisted by Rev. George A. Dougherty, vice rector, and Rev. T. Gibbons Smyth, pastor of St. Ann's.

**Why Suffer
From Migraine or
Sick Headache?**

USE ANTI-KAMNIA TABLETS
Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks, and usually miss several days of work after which the attacks are less frequent.

Relief is usually brought about by the use of anti-kamnia tablets. The cause of the attack is that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two anti-kamnia tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one Anti-kamnia Tablet every two hours during the attack shortens it, eases the pain and brings rest and quiet.

Anti-kamnia Tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all Pain.

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Quality—Prices
FISK
NON-SKID
TIRES**

have a national reputation for quality. Their exceptional mileage value is supplemented by the strongest Service organization in the industry.

Note the Prices
3x30 - 12.20 4x34 - 27.30
4x34 - 20.35 4x36 - 28.70
5x37 - 33.90

Why buy plain treads when you can get the safest, most satisfactory non-skid made at such prices as these?

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.

Factory and Home Office, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Washington Branch, 1313 New York Ave., N.W.

"DOMESDAY BOOK" SOON.

Georgetown University Annual for 1915 on Pretentious Scale.

The Domesday Book, the student publication of the senior class of Georgetown University, which will be issued shortly, is said to be one of the most pretentious publications ever undertaken by any class at Georgetown. For the first time, all departments of the university have united in the publication of a yearbook, with the result that a volume of 250 pages, descriptive of every side of student life at the university, is now in the press. The book will contain an individual photograph of each of the 400 members of the senior class of 1915 of the departments of arts and sciences, medicine, law and dentistry, together with a paragraph giving each student's class honors and fraternity affiliations.

Clifford K. Berryman, "Jack" Sears,

Clyde Squires and William H. Morris have contributed several drawings illustrating some features of student life. Photographs of fraternities groups, class officers, law clubs, debating societies and social organizations also will be included, together with the senior prom committee, the editorial staff of the Georgetown Law Journal and the Georgetown College Journal. The editorial staff of the Domesday Book is composed of the following students: James B. Wallis, editor-in-chief; Herbert E. Rickard and Ashton H. Williams, associate editors; Patrick J. O'Neil, manager; Raymond H. Title, assistant manager; and William E. Padgett, John J. Connolly, Jr., J. Arthur Adams, John F. Martin, Leifur Mac-nusson, Edward H. Lange, John E. McCormick, S. Jay McCallahan, Jr., E. H. Audus, A. M. Gorman, George F. Hughes, Frederick Stohman, Everett P. Rea, James H. Daly, Jr., John McNamara, Edmund J. O'Reilly, Ed. J. Brennan, James A. Cahill, Joseph P. Coran and M. F. Hinds.

After a life has prevailed some men call it the truth.

**MAY troubles follow
you all yo'
days, an' always
get lost in the
smoke from yo'
ole pipe.**

Velvet Joe

Make Joe's wish come true by filling "yo' ole pipe" with VELVET. The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. The fragrant smoke from Kentucky's age-mellowed Barley de Luxe will "mellow out" your discontent. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

SPRING-STEP HEELS
Walk on Rubber Cushions

Already over 4 million people have adopted the new Spring-Step Rubber Heels.

Join their ranks and learn the real joy of walking on Spring-Step Rubber Heels.

These new Spring-Step Red Plug Heels cost no more than ordinary rubber heels. Don't accept inferior heels—get "Spring-Steps."

Any reliable dealer or repair shop will put a pair of Spring-Step Rubber Heels on your shoes for 50 cents.

Ask for the Heel with the Red Plug

Spring-Step Rubber Heels are made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World.

**Compare
Quality—Prices
FISK
NON-SKID
TIRES**

have a national reputation for quality. Their exceptional mileage value is supplemented by the strongest Service organization in the industry.

Note the Prices
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Why buy plain treads when you can get the safest, most satisfactory non-skid made at such prices as these?

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